

opc Bulletin

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, NY • NOVEMBER 2005

Shadid: Tales of Iraqis and Occupation

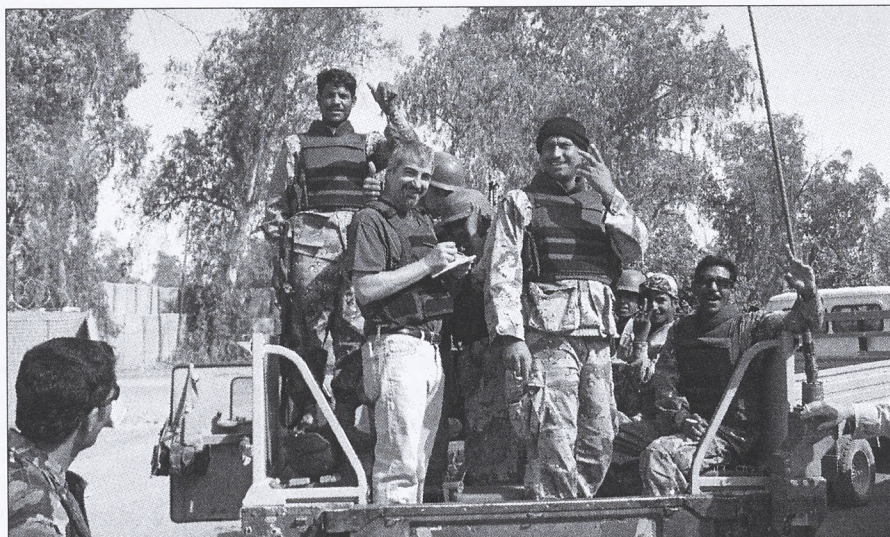
OPC EVENT PREVIEW / November 15

By Sonya K. Fry

While most U.S. reporters covered the Iraq War and its aftermath embedded with the military, *Washington Post* reporter Anthony Shadid set out on his own with a driver and guide to capture the voices of the Iraqi people. Shadid, who is fluent in Arabic, developed relationships with a range of Iraqis, including families of martyrs, a widowed mother of eight children, an American sympathizer, a Sunni doctor and a local artist. These are just some of the cast of characters that appear in his new book, "Night Draws Near: Iraq's People in the Shadow of America's War" [New York: Henry Holt and Company].

Instead of perching on top of a tank to interview a 22-year-old Army sergeant, Shadid was the reporter trailing 50 feet behind, capturing the anger and confusion of the Iraqi people. "Night Draws Near" captures the stories of defiant, hopeful, resilient Iraqis. Through their personal tales, it becomes easier to understand the role that religion plays in lives that are constantly in turmoil—with

(Continued on Page 10)



Anthony Shadid in action, Baiji, Iraq.

American Hostage: The Battle to Free Micah Garen

OPC EVENT PREVIEW / November 2

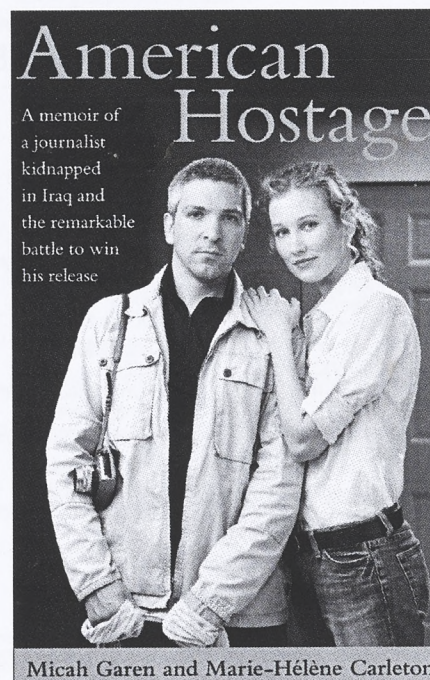
By Sonya K. Fry

OPC member Micah Garen and his translator, Amir Doshi, were captured in Iraq in August 2004 by an insurgent group as they were investigating and photographing weapons in a busy market area of the southern city of Nasiriyah.

Garen, a documentary filmmaker specializing in archaeology, had been working on a film about the looting of the country's archeological sites with his girlfriend and production company partner, Marie-Helene Carleton. After Carleton returned to New York to begin editing, Garen stayed a few extra weeks to finish up filming. It was then that he was taken hostage and later threatened with death unless the American military withdrew from Najaf within 48 hours.

Carleton received an awful telephone

(Continued on Page 10)



A memoir of a journalist kidnapped in Iraq and the remarkable battle to win his release

Micah Garen and Marie-Hélène Carleton

ROBERT CLARK

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Putin Spokesman, OPC Debate Press Freedom; ABC News Reprieved

By Larry Martz
and Norman A. Schorr

OPC Freedom of the Press Committee

In an exchange of letters with the OPC's Freedom of the Press Committee, a spokesman for Russian President Vladimir Putin withdrew the threat to expel ABC-TV from Russia and opened an extraordinary debate over the meaning and implications of press freedom.

Dmitri Peskov, first deputy spokesman for Putin, pledged that Russia's leaders would give top priority to developing media freedom "as a prerequisite for creating a democratic state." Peskov said he disagreed with the OPC view of press freedom, but added that "We are open to dialogue...and prepared to take constructive criticism into consideration." This is a far cry from the usual dismissive tone of Russian replies to the committee's letters, if they get any response at all.

The exchange began in August when the committee wrote Putin to protest Russia's crackdown on ABC-TV over its broadcast of an interview with Shamil Basayev, a leader of the Chechen insurrection who is accused of organizing the Beslan school takeover that resulted in a massacre in 2004. The committee's letter said Russia's threat to lift ABC's accreditation "reflects a profound misunderstanding of the role of the independent

press in a free society. Since you yourself have repeatedly promised to promote press freedom in Russia, we are left to wonder what meaning your words may contain."

The letter argued that ABC was not endorsing Basayev but merely trying to inform people of what he said. "It is the essence of democracy to believe that people are capable of evaluating competing statements and reaching their own conclusions as to which side has the better arguments," the committee wrote.

In his reply, Peskov dismissed that claim as irrelevant in Basayev's case, since "no civilized state or society can allow itself to get involved in debate with terrorists" or give them a platform to spread propaganda.

Peskov also argued that the U.S. government should have prevented the broadcast, citing a United Nations resolution barring governments from supporting terrorist acts. He said the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that incitement of violence is not included in freedom of speech, and that Basayev had incited violence by saying there was no alternative to terrorism as a means to struggle.

Despite all this, the Russian spokesman said, "We shall not strip ABC employees of their accreditation and they will continue working in our country." In

effect, however, he put the network on probation, saying Russian authorities "retain the right" not to renew ABC's accreditation when it expires.

The committee responded by welcoming ABC's reprieve and Peskov's willingness to consider constructive criticism. In that spirit, the OPC letter argued that "While there is always a danger in giving voice to evil views, it is more important that people should understand the enemy and be equipped to refute his arguments."

The letter added that it was a stretch to say that Basayev's abstract statement was actually inciting violence, and that in any case the Supreme Court had rejected prior restraint of broadcasts or publications. As to debating terrorists, the committee said, the debate is already going on, but it is being waged in ambushes, suicide bombings and pitched battles.

"In the end," the OPC letter concluded, "the debate will be won or lost in the minds of the people, where ideas are more important than bullets. To the extent that we can replace weapons with words, the world will be better off. We will win by letting the Basayevs have their say, and then showing how and why they are wrong."

Peskov has not yet replied. The full exchange of letters are posted on the OPC website: www.opcofamerica.org.

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Middle East—Covering the Coverage

By Al Kaff

"After the 1991 Gulf War divided the Middle East, it was widely and foolishly predicted that America would introduce a new order in the region based on democracy, capitalism, and human rights. But these militant Islamic movements—committed to establishing Islamic states that in theory will combine economic development with Islamic justice—have endured and in some countries have become vastly more influential and threatening to the prevailing order."

—*"God Has Ninety-Nine Names"*
[New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996]
by Judith Miller

September 7

Ismael Khalil Ismael, a Baghdad shop owner, first heard about baseball when he was a child and his father, who was working for Americans building a dam in Iraq, played the game for recreation. Now 40, Ismael wanted to organize a team in 1994, but he feared Saddam Hussein would be antagonized by the American sport. With Saddam's power ended, Ismael founded Iraq's 26-team national baseball league two years ago, and it became a member of the Iraq's National Olympic Committee last year. But now there's trouble. In a *New York Times* dispatch from Baghdad, Kirk Semple wrote: "Like Iraq since the American invasion, the league...has been torn by political infighting and charges of malfeasance....The league took a bad turn in July when 15 players filed a complaint with the Olympic committee accusing Mr. Ismael of using the league's minibus for personal business and of providing them with substandard food and lodging during a road trip." On top of that, Ismael said he has been menaced by people who have accused him of supporting an American cultural export.

October 1

Al Qaeda has started a weekly newscast on the Internet, "The Voice of the Caliphate," with an anchorman wearing a



Not exactly Brian Williams

ski mask and ammunition belt, and holding a Koran, while a rifle points at the camera.

October 6

An Al Qaeda letter warning the militant leader in Iraq against attacking civilians was made public by U.S. officials after the government learned that CBS News and NBC News were preparing to broadcast part of the letter's contents. Obtained by American forces conducting counter-terrorism operations in Iraq, the letter—written in Arabic and dated in July—said militants should concentrate their attacks on Americans rather than Iraqi civilians. Three sentences were made public from the 6,000-word letter in early October, and a complete version of the letter in Arabic and English was released six days later and posted on a U.S. Defense Department website, www.dni.gov. The letter warned that attacks on civilians and videotapes of beheadings jeopardized the goal of establishing a militant Islamic caliphate across Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. The letter was from Ayman al-Zawahiri, thought to be the No. 2 Al Qaeda leader behind Osama bin Laden, to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the top militant in Iraq.



Ayman al-Zawahiri



Abu Musab al-Zarqawi

October 7

Al Jazeera has signed British broadcaster David Frost to appear on its English-language satellite channel, which is scheduled to start operations in the spring. In a statement, Al Jazeera quoted Frost as saying while his primary audience would be in Britain and the United States, "the excitement is that it is also the six billion other inhabitants of the globe."

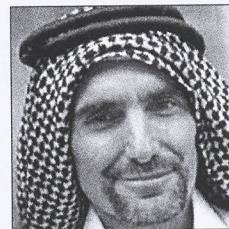


David Frost

October 8

"Shiite militias, who have infiltrated

the government and police in Basra, are widely suspected" in the killing of freelance American journalist Steven Vincent on Aug. 2 (September *Bulletin*) and Fakher Haider, an Iraqi journalist working for *The New York Times*, on Sept. 19 (October *Bulletin*), Kirk Semple of *The Times* reported from Baghdad: "Basra, with its open-air cafes, bars and bordellos, had long been known as a destination for fun-loving Iraqis. But January elections put conservative Shiite Islamic parties in local control and in short order they clamped down. Religious activists even became so offended by the bare breasts of a mermaid statue that they pulverized its nipples."



Steven Vincent

October 20

Rory Carroll, 33, an Irish reporter working for the *Guardian*, was freed one day after he was abducted at gunpoint in Baghdad. He was kidnapped while interviewing Iraqis about the trial of Saddam Hussein.



Rory Carroll

Carroll described his thoughts during the kidnapping in a first-person account in the *Guardian*: "I sat down and tried to remember why I volunteered for Iraq. Curiosity, ambition and hoping to clear my head after a broken relationship, among other things. It wasn't feeling clear now. No story was worth this. In any case I'd missed the story—Saddam could have broken down and pleaded guilty for all I knew. Hours passed. I pictured news of my abduction reaching family and colleagues. Not a happy image so I thought about my cat, Edward. Insects crawled up my leg. Dusty Springfield crooned in my head. Who invited her in?"

After his release, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Ahmad Chalabi greeted Carroll in his compound with a cold beer. Chalabi told Carroll that the reporter had been snatched by elements of Moqtada al-Sadr's movement, ostensibly to gain leverage for comrades detained by the British in Basra. Some reportedly wanted to sell Carroll to jihadists.

U.S. Letting Afghanistan 'Deteriorate,' Gannon Says

By Joscelyn Jurich and Charles Hack

During the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. government prepared and sent English language educational materials to Afghani refugee camps in Pakistan. Lessons included spelling pointers such as "J is for Jihad" and "I is for Infidel," as well as word problems like, "If you have 30 communists and kill 20 of them, how many do you have left?"

The lessons provided veteran Associated Press reporter and OPC member Kathy Gannon with the title of her new book, "I is for Infidel: From Holy War to Holy Terror: 18 Years Inside Afghanistan" [New York: PublicAffairs], which she presented at an Oct. 6 book talk in New York sponsored by the OPC, the Women's Foreign Policy Group and the Institute for International Education. Gannon, who was the AP's Pakistan and Afghanistan bureau chief from 1986 until this year, discussed the volatile and complex politics of Afghanistan and Pakistan and deplored American and the United Nations policies in the region for perpetuating instability.

While the U.S. now sends educational materials to Afghans promoting freedom and democracy, Gannon said progress towards those ideals since the

fall 2001 U.S. invasion has hardly been encouraging. Gannon noted that 80 percent of women in Kabul still wear burqas; non-Afghani Arabs—some of whom are behind the terrorist groups—are able to move around with ease; the 18,000 American soldiers stationed in the country are unable to police the impenetrable mountains and systems of caves, allowing Al Qaeda operatives to live undetected for years; and the heroin trade continues.

According to Gannon, President Hamid Karzai is incapable of ending extremism, establishing the rule of law, or stamping out corruption—and some of his top appointments have gone to known drug dealers. These individuals, including Security Council member and former mujahedeen leader Burhanuddin Rabbani need to be removed from power, Gannon said.

"Tough decisions can be made," she argued. "And for the most part Afghans certainly hope they will....For sure Afghans want peace."

Misinformation and its propagation has been a major problem for Afghanistan, Gannon said, holding the CIA accountable for claiming that Osama bin Laden was encouraged by his partner, Taliban leader Mullah Omar, to build terrorist training camps in Afghanistan.

Gannon called this "just plain wrong." The training camps actually flourished from 1992-1996 under the Taliban's opponents, the mujahedeen, Gannon said.

Moreover, because Pakistan was considered a vital strategic asset, the White House and Pentagon ignored the role of the Pakistani military and secret service in supporting the most radical Jihadists.

U.S. policy supporting Pakistan is now inadvertently propping up an education system that breeds religious extremism, Gannon said. Because the Pakistani government invests very little money in public education, *madrasas*—or religious schools—have become the mainstay of education from Kindergarten through grade 10. Gannon added that the U.S. policy of financing the schools to attempt to bring them into the mainstream has done little to curb the religious rhetoric. U.S. tax dollars would be far better spent boosting secular public education, she suggested.

"They are pumping all that money in the guise of reform," Gannon said. "It is just not happening."

But it is not just U.S. policy that is failing Afghanistan, Gannon argued. She also blasted the UN for failing to support the Taliban's program for the eradication of the opium trade in the 1990s. By holding village elders accountable on behalf of the villagers, the Taliban were able to end poppy production without using lethal coercion.

For Gannon, the "demonization of the Taliban" by the West is often nothing more than an exercise in hypocrisy. She noted that the United Nations did not challenge the Taliban's leadership on its disregard for women's rights. Some 50,000 Afghans were killed in the 1992-96 fight for Kabul, and she is indignant that some of those responsible for the killings are now in positions of influence because of their anti-Taliban stance.

"Afghans know full well who these people are," she remarked.

Ultimately it is not just the security of the United States that will suffer. The Afghans had welcomed the Americans, believing that they would bring security and prosperity to the country. Most Afghans are moderate and have paid a tremendous price for the war, she said. "They believed that the U.S. was not going to let Afghanistan deteriorate," Gannon remarked. "But that is exactly what happened...[The Afghans] are the people with their whole lives to live with the tragedy."

Panel Discusses Emerging India

By Joscelyn Jurich

If you use Yahoo!'s new podcasting service or even Amazon.com, you're seeing the Indian technology boom at work. Yahoo!'s Bangalore software development center creates the software for its podcasts, and Amazon.com has just opened its second software development center in India.

After the U.S. and China, India is the world's most desired investment destination. According to the IMF, it is also the world's fourth largest and one of the world's fastest growing economies. India's flourishing \$17.2 billion dollar outsourcing industry is an important component in the country's economic development and by 2015, the industry is predicted to reach \$56 billion annually.

Yet the outsourcing industry's rapid growth raises many questions, and may indeed be as problematic as it is prosperous. How is outsourcing affecting the American economy and labor market? What sectors of India's own economy are actually benefiting from the industry and which are not? And ultimately, how do increasing developments in the Indian and Chinese economies affect both one another and the United States?

An Oct. 20 discussion co-sponsored by the Overseas Press Club and Bloomberg News addressed these issues with a panel moderated by OPC member William J. Holstein, Editor-in-Chief of *Chief Executive* magazine. Its members included two giants of the Indian outsourcing
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PEOPLE...with Al Kaff

GORDON CURRIE/BILL SHINN

GLOBAL: More than 400 concerts were performed in nations around the world during October to honor *Wall Street Journal* reporter **Daniel Pearl**, who was kidnapped and killed by terrorists in Pakistan in 2002. The fourth annual Daniel Pearl Music Days was organized by the Daniel Pearl Foundation on the theme of harmony for humanity. Pearl was a classically trained violinist and an avid mandolin player.

ANKARA: **Hrant Dink**, a Turkish-Armenian journalist, was convicted of insulting Turkish identity in an article he wrote last year, and the court gave him a six-month suspended sentence. Dink, editor of *Agos*, a bilingual Turkish and Armenian weekly, wrote that Armenians should symbolically reject "the adulterated part of their Turkish blood." The judge ruled Dink implied that Turkish blood was dirty.



Hrant Dink

CAIRO: Egyptian journalist **Hayam Dorbek**, 42, is urging her husband to take another wife. She has written articles urging Egypt to be more open to polygamy as approved by Islam, setting off debate in her country and the Arab world that tunes in on satellite TV. AP's **Mariam Fam**, who won the OPC Foundation's 2003 Stan Swinton Scholarship, wrote: "Dorbek says she felt her work was keeping her so busy that her husband needed a second wife. I'm calling for women's rights: their right to get married even if to a married man...I call on Arab and Muslim women to



An Egyptian husband with his four wives in a scene from a popular TV show.

accept God's laws." But not all Muslims agreed. Nihad Aboul-Qomssan, head of the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights, said polygamy would make Egypt look like conservative Saudi Arabia and is tantamount to "displaying [women] in a slaves' market."

THE HAGUE: The United Nations war crimes tribunal issued an arrest warrant in September for **Josip Jovic**, former editor-in-chief of the Croatian daily *Slobodna Dalmacija*, for failing to appear at a hearing on charges of publishing the name of a protected witness as well as excerpts from the private testimony of the witness. Jovic said the court had no jurisdiction over his actions. Four other Croatian journalists came to the court to plead not guilty.

LONDON: **Maria Ahmed** is back in London, her birthplace, after winning this year's OPC Foundation's Stan Swinton Scholarship with an essay on Lebanese Christian teenagers making a pilgrimage to the Basilica of the Blessed Virgin in the village of Harissa. In an e-mail to the Club, Maria reported: "I'm working as a staff writer at *Global Agenda* magazine, part of the Euromoney Institutional Investor group, and hoping to move to *Institutional Investor* to cover emerging markets in four months."

One of this year's London Press Club Awards went to a foreign correspondent: **Rachel Amatt**, Sky News' European correspondent and the youngest of the network's foreign reporters. She won the Broadcasting Journalist of the Year Award for her coverage of the Beslan School siege in Russia.



Rachel Amatt

NEW YORK: **John Huey**, 57, editorial director of Time Inc., will become editor-in-chief of the magazine publishing company at the end of this year, succeeding **Norman Pearlstine**, 63, who has been grooming Huey for four years to take over from him. They have

worked together for 17 of the last 25 years, starting at *The Wall Street Journal*. Both of them have worked overseas, and Pearlstine is an OPC member. Pearlstine was the *WSJ's* Tokyo bureau chief, managing editor of *The Asian Wall Street Journal* in Hong Kong, and editor/publisher of *The Wall Street Journal Europe* in Brussels before joining Time Inc. in 1994. Huey was managing editor of *The Wall Street Journal Europe* from 1982-1983 and joined *Fortune* in New York in 1988. He was named managing editor of *Fortune* in 1995 and has been editorial director of Time Inc. since 2001. With 135,000 employees, Time Inc., the world's largest media company, publishes 155 magazines, and nearly two out of every three American adults reads at least one of its magazines, *The New York Times* reported.

Meanwhile, Pearlstine is writing a book on the use and misuse of anonymous sources. He said the book will focus on the most difficult decision he had to make in 37 years as a newsman: turning over the notes of *Time* reporter **Matthew Cooper** to the grand jury investigating the Valerie Plame case. *The Times* quoted Pearlstine: "I've got some thoughts about the whole nature of the

(Continued on Page 6)

2006 World Press Photo Contest

The deadline to enter the 2006 World Press Photo Contest, the world's largest and most prestigious annual press photography competition, is January 12, 2006. After the contest, the prizewinning photographs are assembled into a traveling exhibition that is visited by over a million people in 40 countries. A yearbook presenting all prize-winning entries is published annually in six languages.

The contest has no entry fee and is open to professional photographers only. Entrants must hold the copyright to the work submitted, or have the permission of the copyright holder. The organization asks for a portfolio of two to twelve images in digital format. The entry form and other guidelines are available at www.worldpressphoto.nl.

PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 5)

reporter-source relationship and some guidelines for the future in terms of how we deal with sources." His book will be published in 2007 by Nan A. Talese/Doubleday. Pearlstine said he would donate part of the royalties to non-profit organizations that support journalists, but he did not name those organizations.

◆
Former *New York Times* foreign correspondent **John Darnton** traveled 3,374 miles from New York City to visit a tavern that claims to be the most remote pub in the United Kingdom. Located on the island of Sanda in the North Sea, the pub is named for Darnton's father, **Byron Darnton**, a *Times* World War II correspondent who was killed off the coast of New Guinea in 1942, when John was 11 months old. In 1943, a 10,500-ton Liberty ship was named the *Byron Darnton* and launched in Baltimore. During the war the ship ran aground off the coast of Sanda. The 54 passengers and crew were rescued in lifeboats before the ship broke in two on the rocky coast. Later Dick Gannon, an Englishman, bought the island, and in 2003 he opened a pub and named it the *Byron Darnton*. This July, John Darnton, his older brother Bob, their wives and a daughter arrived at the stone wall pub. Gannon opened a bottle of champagne and toasted: "Here's to the memory of Byron Darnton." John responded: "Here's to the old man." John, who recently retired from *The New York Times*, wrote about his search for his father's memorial in a *New York Times Magazine* October article titled "In the Name of the Father."

◆
The Sulzberger family is giving \$4 million each to the graduate journalism schools at Columbia University and City University of New York in honor of OPC member **Arthur Ochs (Punch) Sulzberger**, 79, publisher of the family-owned *New York Times* from 1963-1992 and now the paper's chairman emeritus. Columbia will use its \$4 million gift to establish an advance management training program for news executives. CUNY, which will start its graduate journalism program next autumn, will use its gift to endow up to 20 scholarships a year and for summer internships. The gifts are being made by Sulzberger's sisters: Marian S. Heiskell, Ruth S. Holmberg and Dr. Judith P. Sulzberger. In a joint

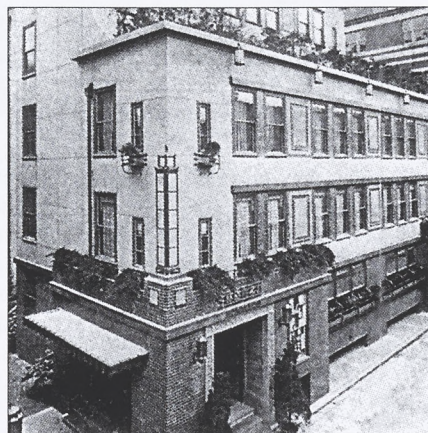
statement, they said they were making the gifts "in gratitude for all that Punch has done for his family, for *The New York Times* and for American journalism over three decades."

◆
Meanwhile, the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia is establishing the **Toni Stabile Center for Investigative Journalism**. Planned to open in September 2006, the center will train students interested in investigative reporting careers. The center received a \$5 million endowment from investigative journalist **Toni Stabile** of Naples, Florida, author of several books, including "Cosmetics: Trick or Treat?," a 1966 book about the cosmetics industry that recounted unrecognized dangers and negligence in consumer products, and led to Senate hearings and mandatory ingredient listing for grooming products from toothpaste to lipstick.

RIO DE JANEIRO: **Candido Amorim Pinto**, a journalist with *Radio Comunitaria Alternativa*, was fatally shot some 20 times by motorcycle-riding assailants in July while he parked his car outside his radio station. He had broadcast critical reports on nepotism and corruption and had been threatened many times with violence. In a letter to Brazilian President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee said the murder had a "grave impact on investigative reporting in Brazil."

ROME: OPC member **Maria Sanminiatielli** was transferred recently from AP New York to its Rome bureau that covers Italy, Malta and the Vatican. "I've been mostly writing about banking scandals and terror alerts!" she wrote in an e-mail to Club executive director **Sonya K. Fry**.

TOKYO: The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan (FCCJ) has invited former and overseas members to return to Tokyo, at their own expense, for a Nov. 25 dinner—including a floor show, dancing and door prizes—to celebrate the Club's 60th anniversary. The Club was established in a pre-war, five-story brick restaurant building a few weeks after Japan's World War II surrender in 1945 as a billet and club house for war correspondents. Over the years, the FCCJ moved three times to buildings within a few blocks of each other, all owned by



The FCCJ in 1945



Present home of the FCCJ

Mitsubishi Estate Company. The Club now occupies the top two floors of a 20-story office building in central Tokyo, a block from the Imperial Palace. Facilities include a restaurant, bar, work rooms and a library that contains perhaps the largest collection in Japan of English-language books on Asia plus thousands of newspaper clippings.

During the Club's early years, few foreign correspondents in Tokyo spoke Japanese, and the Club was the only podium for prominent foreign visitors and Japanese government officials to meet the foreign press. Those factors made FCCJ membership a professional necessity for foreign correspondents in Tokyo from the late 1940s to around the 1980s. Those conditions have changed, but the Club remains one of the world's top press clubs. Membership includes about 400 journalists and some 1,600 associate members.

Mark Bryant, secretary of the London Press Club and editor of *Pressnews*, the club's journal, visited the FCCJ this year and found it "a perfect base for travelers....FCCJ President **Anthony Rowley** and his staff were very



Seishi Yoda and Mark Bryant

welcoming—as was the highly efficient General Manager **Seishi Yoda**.”

OPC members who are past FCCJ presidents include **Al Cullison**, **Bruce Dunning**, **Al Kaff** and **John Rich**; the late **Ernie Hoberecht** and **Henry Hartzenbusch**; and former OPC members **Rud Poats** and **Max Desfor**.

VIENNA: **Brankica Petkovic**, a journalist based in Ljubljana, Slovenia, received in October the Dr. Erhard Busek 2005 Award for Better Understanding of South East Europe. Petkovic heads the Center for Media Policy at the peace institute in Slovenia and is editor-in-chief of *Media Watch*. She was honored for her “attempts to improve the status of minority groups and citizens in the South East European media.” Busek, who sponsors the annual 2,000 Euro award to journalists and journalism educators, is a former vice chancellor of Austria. He now works with several Southeast European projects.

WASHINGTON: When **Dan Rather** spoke at the National Press Club this autumn, former foreign correspondent Marvin Kalb asked Rather if he still stood behind his report that President Bush joined the Air National Guard to avoid service in the Vietnam War. “To this day, the facts of the story have not been denied,” Rather, an OPC member, replied. Rather told the audience of about 600 that journalists need “a love of news” to excel and said good reporters must have compassion and continually work to write better.

Questions about protecting confidential press sources came up after **Judith Miller** was released from a Virginia detention center when she agreed to testify before a federal grand jury investigating a CIA leak. **Katharine Q. Seelye** of *The New York Times*, also Miller’s paper, wrote: “Lawyers said it was difficult to predict the long-term legal consequences of Ms. Miller’s sudden release from jail

and subsequent testimony because many questions about the circumstances that led to those events remain. But some lawyers and journalists said the claim by journalists that they have the right to protect confidential sources had been weakened.” Released Sept. 29, Miller had been confined since July 6 for refusing to disclose who in the Bush administration talked with her about the identity of Valerie Plame, a covert CIA agent (September *Bulletin*). She had been in jail for 85 days, longer than any other American newspaper reporter had been confined for refusing to testify about the identity of a source.



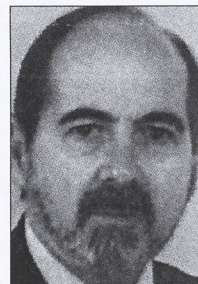
Judith Miller outside the courthouse

Miller, 57, appeared before the grand jury the day after her release and then told reporters outside the Federal District Courthouse in Washington: “I was a journalist doing my job, protecting my source until my source freed me to do my civic duty to testify.” *The Times* identified her source as I. Lewis Libby, Vice President Dick Cheney’s chief of staff. Miller testified that she had written the name “Valerie Flame” in her notebook, but could not remember if Libby had given her the information. Miller gathered material for a story about Plame but never wrote the article.

On Oct. 18, Miller received the First Amendment Award from the Society of Professional Journalists. A few days earlier, the Sunday *Times* devoted more than two full pages to a 5,805-word analysis of Miller’s action in the case and Miller’s 3,454-word article defending her work. The New York *Daily News* quoted colleagues saying they “heard Miller and executive editor **Bill Keller** screaming at each other in the hours before the story went to bed.... Miller is said to have implored Keller to tone down the piece’s criticism of her.” Miller once dubbed herself “Miss Run Amok” because “I can do whatever I want.”

U.S. News & World Report laid off nine editorial staffers in its Washington office in September, including chief political correspondent **Roger Simon**. Most of the dismissed journalists edited or covered science, health and culture. Two dismissed workers, **Sara Sklaroff** and **Linda Kulman**, were on maternity leave. Sklaroff was the culture editor, and the cultural department is being eliminated. The magazine’s editor, **Brian Duffy**, said the layoffs were part of a “strategic repositioning” of the news weekly from its print edition to its website. “These were valued colleagues and we hate to see them go,” Duffy said. “But the nature of the business is changing in a way that we just needed to restructure.” Before the layoffs, the magazine had 160 employees.

The Public Broadcasting System appointed **Michael Getler**, former *Washington Post* foreign editor and former executive editor of *The International Herald Tribune*, its ombudsman in October. Board members of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting have complained that public television has a liberal bias and that some of National Public Radio’s Middle East coverage has been slanted against Israel. Public broadcasting executives have denied the charges, and critics argued that the board was trying to make public broadcasting more conservative and friendlier to the Bush administration. Getler moved to PBS from *The Post*, where he was ombudsman.



Michael Getler

(Continued on Page 8)

SAVE THE DATE

OPC Awards Dinner
Thursday,
April 20, 2006

*We are very excited about
the new location
of the awards dinner:
The Mandarin-Oriental Hotel
in the new Time-Warner Center
at Columbus Circle
in New York City.*

PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 7)

A reunion of former Moscow correspondents was held in Washington Sept. 17, but not all of them were notified. **Irv Chapman**, an OPC member since 1959, attended and wrote to "People," "I have no idea if any other OPC members were there." Some weren't. OPC member **Joe Galloway** told "People" he never heard about the reunion. Joe, co-author of the best-selling 1992 Vietnam War book "We Were Soldiers Once...And Young," which was made into a hit movie in 2002, reported that he is working on a number of projects, including several books. Irv, now senior TV correspondent for Bloomberg News in Washington, was an ABC News correspondent in Moscow. Joe, who lives in Arlington, Virginia, reported from the Soviet Union for UPI.

IN MEMORY

Alvin M. Josephy Jr., 90, author of popular histories of the American West who was a U.S. Marine combat correspondent during World War II, died Oct. 16 in his Greenwich, Connecticut, home. He was awarded a Bronze star for his military service. Josephy wrote about a dozen books on the struggles of American Indians from frontier days to the present. Before and after the war, he was a screenwriter and editor-in-chief of American Heritage Publishing, from which he retired in 1979.

OPC member **Leo Bogart**, 84, a sociologist and marketing expert who studied the role of mass media in culture, died Oct. 15 in a New York City hospital of babesiosis, a parasitic disease transmitted by ticks. Author of nearly a dozen books, Bogart argued that market forces should not be the only determinant of media content. He decried the increasing presence of violence and sex in film and television. He served for many years as executive vice president and general manager of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, and at his death was a director of Innovation, an international media consulting firm. He also wrote a column for *Presstime*, the magazine of the Newspaper Association of America.

Born in Poland, he came to the United States with his family at age two. Fluent in seven languages, Bogart served in the U.S. Army during World War II, intercepting German communications. His

wife of 54 years, **Agnes Cohen**, said he may have contracted the malaria-like disease that killed him and is found in coastal islands while on a trip to the couple's home on Long Island.

After working as a reporter in St. Louis in the 1940s, **Paul Meskil** spent the remainder of his career working in New York City for the *World-Telegram*, the *World Journal Tribune* and, from 1967-1991, on the rewrite desk at the *Daily News*. But he spent vacations traveling the world and made numerous trips to New Guinea. He wrote several books including, with **Sava Maksic**, the scholarly "Primitive Art of New Guinea, Sepik River Basin" in 1970. Meskil was a dapper dresser, coming to work at the *Daily News* in a Homburg hat and a Chesterfield coat



Paul Meskil

over his tailor-made, three-piece suits. He died Oct. 11 at Sarasota Memorial Hospital in Florida after a long illness. He was 82.

Paul T. Arlt, 91, a U.S. Marine combat artist during World War II and later a cartoonist and painter in New York and Washington, died Sept. 20 of congestive heart failure in his Rye, New York, home. During the war, he accompanied troops to Pacific battles to illustrate the action in drawings and paintings, and he received a Purple Heart after being wounded by shrapnel while ducking into a foxhole. After the war, Arlt was an editorial cartoonist for *The New York Herald Tribune* from 1951-1956. He later spent nearly 40 years in Washington, painting elected officials, Congressional hearings, monuments, and the Gemini and Apollo space missions in watercolors and oils. His work has been displayed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Gallery of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Kennedy Space Center and the National Air and Space Museum.

Yegor Yakovlev, 75, who edited two Russian newspapers during the reforms of the 1980s and the end of the Soviet Union, died in a Moscow hospital Sept. 18. He became editor of the weekly *Moscow News* in 1986, steering it away from control by Soviet censors. In

the early 1990s, he founded *Obshchaya Gazeta*, a liberal newspaper noted for its critical coverage of the wars in Chechnya. Government pressure forced that paper to stop publishing in 2002. At a memorial service, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said people who knew Yakovlev "remember how much his position and voice meant in difficult times when all the changes started."

Hiroshi "Day" Inoshita, 89, who before and after World War II worked for wire services in China and Japan, died in Tokyo July 10. Born in Los Angeles, Inoshita went to Japan in 1936 to study Japanese and work at the newspaper *Japanese Advertiser*. He later joined Domei, then Japan's national news agency. Five months after Pearl Harbor, Domei sent him to Shanghai where he worked through the remainder of the war. He once wrote: "Japan was a nation at war. Shanghai was a spectator, sitting out the war." He was playing in a Shanghai softball tournament when he heard fighting had ended. After the war, he returned to Japan and worked in turn for Reuters, United Press and Associated Press. He covered the Tokyo War Crimes Trials and the Indonesian civil war. In 1955, UPI assigned Day to cover the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, the first major gathering of non-aligned nations. Years later, he recalled: "From the Japanese standpoint, it was the first international conference they attended as a member country. It was Japan's chance to make its mark in international affairs after World War II...It was very important for Japan to make an impression on these countries, especially Asian countries, to whom it had represented the enemy only 10 years before."

Later Inoshita and the late **Sydney Brooks** of Reuters set up Universal News of Japan, which published magazines and did PR work for the Keio Plaza Hotel. "Day was one of the best bilingual reporters in Japan, and a fine gentleman," OPC member **Pat Killen**, a veteran correspondent in Asia, told "People." Inoshita wrote about the first formative and rowdy years of the Foreign Correspondents' Club, 1945-1954, in "Foreign Correspondents in Japan Reporting a Half Century of Upheavals: From 1945 to the Present" [Tokyo: Tuttle, 1998], a book in which each decade was covered by a Club member.

INDIA PANEL

(Continued from Page 4)

industry: Pramod Bhasin, CEO of Genpact, and Lakshmi Narayanan, CEO of Cognizant, as well as three journalists with India expertise: Bloomberg reporter Subrata Chakravarty, *BusinessWeek* Senior Writer Pete Engardio, and Jim Michaels, an editor emeritus of *Forbes* and a regular panelist on the financial program, *Forbes on Fox TV*.

Bhasin began by telling the large crowd in attendance at the Bloomberg News auditorium how he began Genpact, his outsourcing company. In 1998, Bhasin advertised twenty open positions at one of his first call centers—and received 8,000 applications. Today Genpact has 20,000 employees in India, China, Mexico, Hungary and Romania.

"I see our job as frankly finding intellectual talent around the world and leveraging it," said Bhasin, whose company now generates approximately 500 million dollars in annual sales.

"We're the programmers of the world," said Narayanan, who heads the offshore outsourcing company Cognizant. The company provides information technology services to many of the world's largest companies, and develops the software essential to services as diverse as the operation of ATMs and the functioning of automobiles. Out of Cognizant's 21,000 employees, 17,000 are in India and 4,000 in the U.S. His company's existence, said Narayanan, grew out of the United State's shortage of highly skilled technology workers.

"If we need to assemble a team of say 50 developers or software professionals to develop an application, we could put together that team in India in a matter of days or a couple of weeks," Narayanan explained. "If we have to try to do that in the U.S. it would take months." According to Narayanan, there are approximately 400 companies like Cognizant in India today.

Holstein turned to Michaels, who began his career as a reporter for the United Press during the last years of the Raj, to identify the historical factors that have allowed India's technological capabilities to thrive. The country's economic boom is deeply rooted in India's history, Michaels said, crediting its colonial past for much of its present day success. While conceding that British colonialism is "a touchy subject," Michaels argued that the British educational system greatly aided India's advancement.



JOSCELYN JURICH

(l-r): Pete Engardio, *BusinessWeek*; Subrata Chakravarty, *Bloomberg News*; Lakshmi Narayanan, CEO of Cognizant; Bill Holstein, Chief Executive magazine; Jim Michaels, editor emeritus *Forbes* magazine; Pramod Bhasin, CEO of Genpact; Allan Dodds Frank, *Bloomberg Television*, who organized the Bloomberg reception.

When the computer boom came in the 1990s, India was beautifully positioned to take advantage of it, he said. The country's newly deregulated economy and millions of highly educated English speakers gave it a distinct advantage.

Holstein challenged Michaels on an issue intrinsic to debates over outsourcing: while outsourcing is furthering India's economic growth presently, is the industry allowing India as a whole to emerge economically or is it a unique phenomenon that will impact only one part of the country's economy? Holstein pointed to a recent McKinsey report that pointed to deep problems in the country's infrastructure, conflicts arising from its caste system and a highly uneven distribution of wealth.

The benefits of outsourcing, Michaels responded, are "trickling down" fairly rapidly. If its effects so far touch a relative minority, it is important to remember that 70 percent of India's one billion inhabitants live in rural areas and earn their livelihood from agriculture. The industry's benefits will take a long time to spread, but they will be felt more widely in the years to come, he concluded.

Outsourcing's wider reach may benefit more of the Indian population, but its effects are less transparent for the United States, Holstein pointed out, citing a recent report by Forrester Research that estimates 3.4 million U.S. jobs could be lost to offshore outsourcing by 2015. Yet Chakravarty dismissed the idea that India's economic growth will severely damage the U.S. economy.

"For Americans to think that India's

economic globalization is some sort of threat—that's rather like the princess complaining about the pea that's three mattresses below her," he commented.

Chakravarty said many Indian outsourcing employees are young, single and use much of their salaries as disposable income—to buy American goods. As well as feeding our consumer market, India is a chief consumer of American products and services related to improving the country's infrastructure and transportation systems. Just this year, he said, India spent \$12 billion on airplanes for several of the country's new airlines, half of which were bought from Boeing.

BusinessWeek's Engardio said India's poor infrastructure has slowed down its economic growth when compared with China. China's massive amount of foreign and domestic investment also gives it an upper hand, he said. In his estimation, India's strength is its superior software development capabilities, the similarity of the Indian "business mind" to the American business outlook, and capital efficiency—all factors that might make its economy more sustainable than China's in the long run.

Though Bhasin concluded by saying that his company and the entire outsourcing industry have "barely scratched the surface" of their potential economic impact, the panelists agreed that America's consistent strength is in product innovation and the management and commercialization of technology. And as long as these skills remain strong, the U.S. economy may have less to fear than many are predicting.

SHADID

(Continued from Page 1)

homes bombed out while families sit at the dinner table, no electricity or water, the looting of shops—and how the insurgents have gained sympathy from many Iraqis, paving the way for an Islamic reawakening.

Shadid weaves together an epic narrative that shows how Iraq—oversimplified by those who perceived it merely as a nation victimized by a repressive despot—was transformed in unexpected ways by the fall of Saddam and the arrival of the Americans. He explores Iraq's national character and examines how

Saddam's downfall paved the way not just for hopes of democracy but for the importation of jihad and the rise of a bloody insurgency.

Shadid won the OPC's 2003 Hal Boyle Award and the 2004 Pulitzer Prize for his stories from Iraq in *The Washington Post*. In the OPC's *Dateline* magazine, the award judges wrote that Shadid was "among the first to spot the armed insurgency against U.S. forces.... He saw the Sunni uprising as the greatest postwar challenge." Shadid has reported from throughout the Middle East for a decade, first as Cairo correspondent for the Associated Press, and then in the West

Bank for the *Boston Globe*. His dispatches from the Middle East for the *Globe* won him the 2003 George Polk Award for foreign reporting. Shadid is an Arab-American of Lebanese descent who was born and raised in Oklahoma.

Three current OPC award winners all endorse the book. Steve Coll, who won the 2004 Cornelius Ryan Award for his book "Ghost Wars," calls "Night Draws Near" "essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the diverse and richly ambivalent experiences of ordinary Iraqis.... Shadid's courage, language skills and independence allow him to report from the street as few others have done." Mark Danner, winner of the 2004 Madeline Dane Ross Award for his articles on torture in *The New York Review of Books*, calls Shadid's book "an epic work of reporting" that "restores to the people of Iraq their humanity." Seymour Hersh, who won the 2004 Joe and Laurie Dine Award for his reporting on Abu Ghraib in *The New Yorker*, says the book "tells more than anyone needs to know about George Bush's war in Iraq. It is careful, objective, intimate, and, above all, honest."

The Book Night for "Night Draws Near" will be held Tuesday, Nov. 15 at Club Quarters with reception at 5:30pm and talk at 6:15pm. Please RSVP to the OPC office at 212-626-9220 or email sonya@opcofamerica.org.

GAREN

(Continued from Page 1)

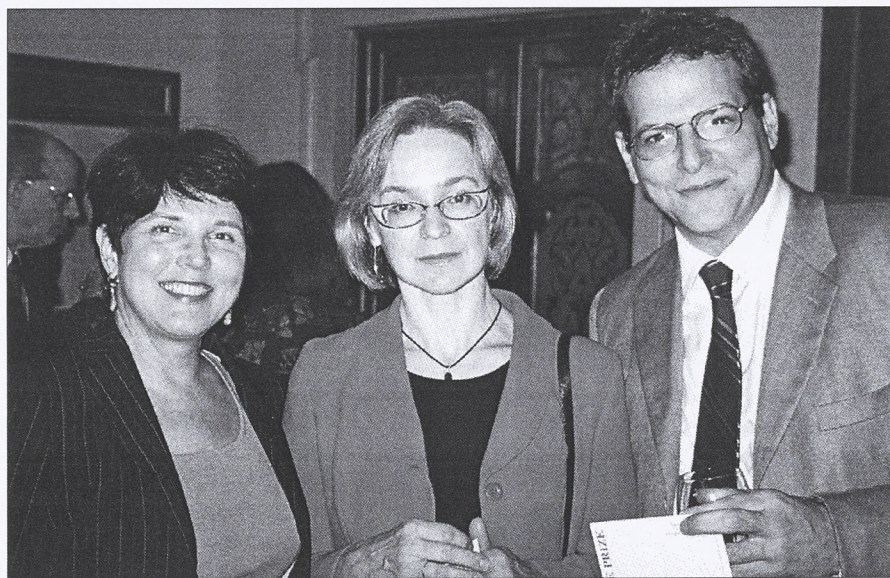
call from Garen's mother with the news that he had been abducted. In light of what happened to Daniel Pearl and Nick Berg, Garen's family decided not to rely exclusively on the authorities to rescue Micah. Instead, Carleton reached out to those she had met while in Iraq to plead with the captors to release Garen. In addition, she launched a massive public relations campaign here in the U.S. She was front page news in the August 18, 2004 issue of the *New York Daily News* and also appeared in stories in *The New York Times*. The Committee to Protect Journalists and the OPC's own Freedom of the Press Committee sprang into action and wrote multiple letters calling for the release of this independent journalist.

When it was learned that Garen and Doshi were being held by a Shiite insurgent group believed to be under the influence of cleric Muqtada al-Sadr, Carleton and the Garen family made a bold move and decided to make an appeal on Al Jazeera radio and Al Arabiya television. Courageously, Garen's sister Eva made a statement thanking Sadr for his efforts on behalf of her brother. This set in motion a chain of events that resulted in Garen and Doshi's freedom. After ten days in captivity, the kidnappers brought their hostages to Sadr's office and released them. As John Burns wrote in *The Times*, "Not many men have returned safely from the forbidding domain where Micah Garen spent 10 harrowing days."

In "American Hostage" [New York: Simon & Schuster], Garen and Carleton's co-written account of the ordeal, the story is told from two perspectives: that of Garen in captivity struggling to

keep his sanity, and also through the desperate work of Carleton and Garen's family to have him set him free. The relationship between Garen and Carleton provides "a romantic subplot humming through the tension," according to *Publisher's Weekly*. Garen proposed to Carleton by satellite phone as soon as he had been freed.

Garen and Carleton will speak about their Iraqi ordeal, their plans for the documentary, their romance and the book in Club Quarters on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Reception will begin at 5:30pm with the talk at 6:15pm. Please RSVP to the OPC office 212-626-9220 or email sonya@opcofamerica.org.



(l-r): Sonya Fry, Anna Politkovskaya, Richard Behar. Politkovskaya, who won the first OPC Artyom Borovik Award for reporting on Chechnya in 2000, received another award, the Civil Courage Prize, at a ceremony in New York City on Tuesday, Oct. 11. The \$50,000 prize, awarded by the Northcote Parkinson Fund, honors civil courage, which the fund defines as steadfast resistance to evil at great personal risk. On hand to honor her were Fry, OPC Executive Director, and Behar, Director of Project Klebnikov.

ALISON GURIN, EUNOIA/SHOT

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from Page 12)

SINCE THE Suez Canal was opened in 1869, Eritrea has been a pawn in Western politics. **Michela Wrong**, a former correspondent in Africa for Reuters, the BBC and *The Financial Times*, records that history in "I Didn't Do It for You: How the World Betrayed a



Michela Wrong

Small African Nation" [New York: HarperCollins]. Located north of present-day Ethiopia, Eritrea was ruled by Italy from 1890-1941, when it was captured by the British. In 1962, the United Nations gave Eritrea to Ethiopia, but Eritrea gained independence following a 30-year guerrilla war against Ethiopia. "Eritrea has not been in the news lately,"

William Grimes, a *New York Times* book reviewer, wrote. "That statement has been pretty much true for as long as newspapers have existed....[Ms. Wrong] does her utmost to put Eritrea back on the map." The title refers to an apocryphal incident in which a British captain was marching with his victorious troops in 1941 when an old Eritrean woman greeted him. He responded, "I didn't do it for you," followed by a racial epithet.

MIDDLE EAST

CHRIS AYRES was covering Hollywood for *The Times* of London in 2003 when his editor decided to send him to report on the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. When the 27-year-old reporter asked: "Won't this be quite, er, dangerous?" the



Chris Ayres

editor replied, "No! Go! Enjoy!" Mocking himself, Ayres writes about being embedded with a U.S. Marine battalion in "War Reporting for Cowards" [New York: Atlantic Monthly Press]. He worries that he will "scream like a girl" when in a tight spot. Spending only nine days in combat, he describes the marines "as efficient as factory workers; a disassembly line, churning out Iraqi body parts." But Ayres comes to see the marines as "different than I'd first imagined...more quiet and determined than gung-ho and macho." In a *New York Times* review, novelist **Gary Shteyngart** compares Ayres book with **Evelyn Waugh's** "Scoop," a novel in which an English garden reporter mistakenly is sent to cover a war in Africa.

DON DAVIS says: "I love writing books." And writing books, he does, 15 of them so far, including three *New York Times* bestsellers. But not without trouble. In 2000, after Davis—with former Boulder, Colorado, detective Steve Thomas—published "Jon Benét: Inside the Ramsey Murder Investigation" [New York: St. Martin's Press], John and Patsy Ramsey sued Davis and St. Martin's Press for suggesting they were responsible for their daughter's death. The publisher reached an out-of-court settlement, and Davis vowed never again to write a true murder story. A former UPI correspondent who covered the Vietnam War and the White House, he turned to military topics. Davis has published two books this year: "Lightning Strike: The Secret Mission



Jack Coughlin

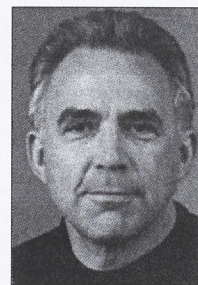
to Kill Admiral Yamamoto and Avenge Pearl Harbor" (May *Bulletin*) and "Shooter: The Autobiography of the Top-Ranked Marine Sniper" [both New York: St. Martin's Press]. Written with U. S. Marine Corps Captain **Casey Kuhlman** and Marine Gunnery Sergeant **Jack Coughlin**, "Shooter" is an account of Coughlin's life on and off the battlefield.

Coughlin is the Marine Corps top-ranked sniper with more than 60 confirmed kills including at least 36 in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Coughlin writes: "I never enjoy taking a human life, for only a homicidal maniac would do so. An experienced sniper can hate what he does when he pulls the trigger, but at the same time, he understands the important fact

that he is involved in something much bigger than himself. I always knew there was a good reason for what I did—if I didn't get him, he would get us—so I put him in the crosshairs and squeezed the trigger without remorse."

NORTH AMERICA

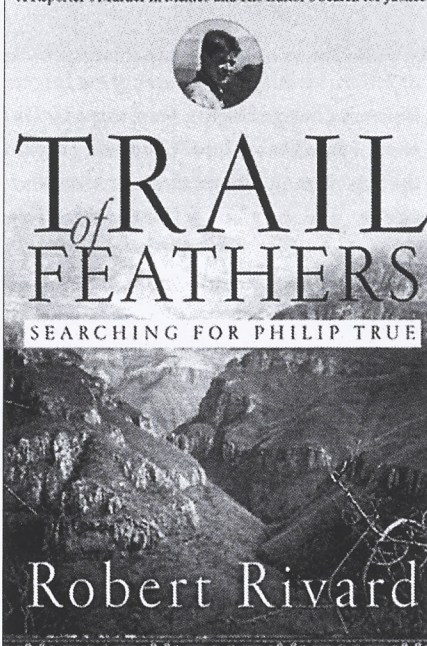
IN DECEMBER 1998, **Philip True** vanished while on a solo backpacking trip in Western Mexico and five days later was found murdered (January 1999 *Bulletin*). A Mexico-based correspondent for *The San Antonio Express-News*, True, 50, was reporting on the reclusive Huichol Indians, who believe they are descended from deer



Robert Rivard

and use peyote to communicate with their gods in nature. **Robert Rivard**, True's editor at the *Express-News*, joined the small search party that miraculously tracked a trail of feathers that had leaked from True's sleeping bag to find his body. In "Trail of Feathers: Searching for Philip True" [New York: PublicAffairs], Rivard recounts the search for True, the arrest of his Huichol killers, and how years passed before they were brought to justice. In 2001, the two suspects appealed their conviction and were acquitted (September 2001 *Bulletin*). But an appeals court reinstated the homicide convictions in 2002 (July/August 2002 *Bulletin*).

A Reporter's Murder in Mexico and His Editor's Search for Justice



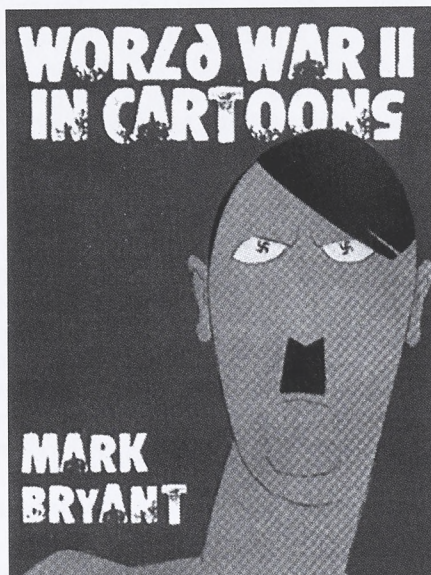
Book Jacket

New Books

GLOBAL

ROBERT KAPLAN, an *Atlantic Monthly* correspondent, gained unprecedented access to American Special Forces and spent months on the ground with them, slogging along through the jungles of Columbia and the Philippines, the dust bowls of Mongolia and the Horn of Africa, the caves of Afghanistan and the streets of Fallujah. In "Imperial Grunts: The American Military on the Ground" [New York: Random House], Kaplan portrays the American soldiers he followed as nationalists who sublimate their own identities to the unit and disregard political rhetoric in favor of practical ability. Kaplan writes: "Truly, the increasingly decentralized nature of command—necessary in a complex world where, for instance, each region of Afghanistan required a different approach to the local militia—was giving enlisted men unprecedented decision-making powers. Such responsibility required a firm, moral belief system, of which secular patriotism could form but a part....I was less concerned with war and conquest than with imperial maintenance on the ground, and seeking a rule book for its application."

CARTOONS PUBLISHED in the Allied and Axis nations during World War II are collected in "World War II in Cartoons" [London: Grub



Book jacket

Street]. The 300 color and black and white cartoons include drawings from the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and Vichy, France. Put together by **Mark Bryant**, secretary of the London Press Club and an authority on cartoons, the book also provides a commentary on events leading up to and during the war. The book's jacket states: "The old adage that a picture paints a thousand words has never been more true when applied to the cartoon. Acting as a form of pictorial shorthand, a few strokes of the pen have managed to encapsulate the great dramas of the war in a way impossible in prose."

AFRICA

"AS A JOURNALIST I have learned to shy away from making excuses for the failings of any government. I am

determined to expose torture, state violence, corruption and repression wherever I see them....I am honored to be able to stand up for human rights, press freedom and democracy. I know they will win in the end." So writes **Andrew Meldrum** in "Where We Have Hope: A Memoir of Zimbabwe" [New York: Atlantic Monthly Press]. An American-born journalist who writes for the British newspapers the *Guardian* and the *Observer*, Meldrum arrived in Harare in 1980, planning to stay three years. But Zimbabwe, newly independent from Britain, so fascinated him that he remained for more than 20 years while President Robert Mugabe's government slowly evolved into despotism.

Meldrum, an OPC member, describes his life in Zimbabwe as "full of joy and laughter and great friendships." But he witnessed Zimbabwe's descent from democracy. Hundreds of people came to tell him of horrific massacres. Challenging Mugabe on human rights, Meldrum was harassed, arrested, imprisoned and finally expelled in 2003 (June 2003 *Bulletin*). He was the last foreign journalist in Zimbabwe. "Meldrum describes what it meant to live through this period of hope and tragedy," the publisher writes. "Ultimately, this [book] is a story of the triumph of hope—of doctors, teachers, journalists and lawyers who refuse to accept the abuses of Mugabe's rule." Meldrum now writes on Zimbabwe from South Africa.

(Continued on Page 11)



Andrew Meldrum

AMERICAN HOSTAGE
Micah Garen and
Marie-Helene Carleton
Wednesday, November 2
at 5:30pm

NIGHT DRAWS NEAR
Anthony Shadid
Tuesday, November 15
at 5:30pm

**BOTH EVENTS AT
CLUB QUARTERS**
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Overseas Press Club of America
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